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ABSTRACT

Based on Edmund Brunner's three studies of 140 U.S. agricultural villages (1924, 1930, and 1936, 13 of Brunner's New York communities were examined in 1974 to determine changes in: (1) population between 1920 and 1970, (2) Dun and Bradstreet business listings between 1921 and 1970 (employment opportunities); (3) community boundaries between 1936 and 1974, (4) school district boundaries; (5) 85 community services and facilities; (6) 15 types of voluntary associations between 1960 and 1974, and (7) industries between 1964 and 1974. Examination was made of the Federal and State programs adopted or sought between 1960 and 1974 and of the factors relative to the differential use of Federal programs. Units of analysis included community, village government, school district, and individual. Data were obtained via personal interviews with key selected informants in each community and were supplemented by information derived from official Federal and State agency records and from interviews with county-level informants. While all centers were classified "rural" in 1920, 10 remained "rural" by census definition in 1974. The data indicated that growth and decline, stability and change, depended on the individual community, the time period, and community characteristics. While stability and growth were prevalent over decline, vitality was greatest in the noneconomic areas and differentiation had increased. (JC)

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1

Small Community Trends: A Fifty-Year Perspective on Social-Economic Change in Thirteen New York Communities¹

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ABSTRACT This paper is based on a re-study of the 13 New York communities included in the national sample for Brunner's three studies of 140 agricultural villages made in 1924, 1930 and 1936. The paper reports on changes in population 1920-1970, in Dun and Bradstreet business listings 1921-1970, in community boundaries 1936-1974 and in school district boundaries, in 85 community services and facilities and 15 types of voluntary associations 1960-1974, and in industries 1964-1974. The presence of planning and zoning boards in 1974 is noted. All centers were rural by Census definition in 1920; ten still were in 1970. The evidence shows growth and decline, stability and change, depending on the individual community, the time period, and the characteristics. Except for a minority of the communities, the evidence suggests stability and growth prevail over decline. Vitality is generally greater in the non-economic areas than in the economic. Differentiation has increased.

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Introduction

The studies of 140 village-centered communities made by Brunner and his associates (1927, 1933, 1937) in 1924, 1930 and 1936 provided comprehensive information about rural communities and social change in American rural society which has not been equalled since. This paper is based on a resurvey in 1974 of the 13 New York State communities included in the sample for Brunner's three sets of studies. Ali (1973) studied the same 13 for the period 1920-1970 but was limited to secondary sources for his data. Except for T. Lynn Smith's 1970 restudy of 12 of the Midwestern (Indiana, Minnesota, and North Dakota) communities (1974), we are not aware of purposive effort to follow up on Brunner's work in the 140-community sample.

The 1974 restudy was undertaken (1) to determine changes in services, facilities, and voluntary organizations in these communities between 1960 and 1974, (2) to determine changes in employment opportunities and industries during 1964-74, (3) to ascertain the federal and state programs adopted or sought during 1960-74 which involved some decision by a local unit of government or by an organized group of citizens, and (4) to identify factors explaining the differential use of the federal programs. Units of analysis were community, village government, town (township) government, school district, and the individual.

Data were obtained by personal interviews with key selected informants--predominantly public officials--in each community, supplemented by information from official federal and state agency records and by interviews with county-level informants. The writers also had access to the original field schedules for 1924, 1930, and 1936.

This paper examines some of the changes in population and Dun and Bradstreet business firm listings over a fifty-year span and more recent changes in community and school district boundaries, in services, in voluntary associations, and in industries. First, however, a brief summary of the three earlier national studies will be given.

In the first study, in 1924, Brunner and his associates studied the 140 agricultural villages and their surrounding countryside in order to get a better understanding of village life and an understanding of the relationship between village and country dwellers. They defined an agricultural village as "an incorporated place of between 250 and 2,500 population, located in a strictly agricultural area, which had become a 'service station' for the farmers of the contiguous rural territory" (Brunner et al., 1927:281-282). Taking a cue from Galpin (1915), they located the boundary of each community by asking the village informants to "point out how far into each section of the contiguous rural territory they or their organization served a majority of the people" (Brunner et al., 1927:51). After checking in one or more ways the information received, the outline of the most distant points by the majority principle was taken as encompassing the community. Villages within commuting distance of cities of more than 100,000 population and those in predominantly industrial (including mining) counties were rejected for consideration in the sample, which was intended to be

representative of the agricultural areas in each state.²

The 1930 and 1936 studies were designed to pinpoint changes since the first study was completed. The most noticeable of these, nationally, included the following:

1. A decline in farm population during the 1920's but, as a result of urban-rural migration due to the depression, an increase during the 1930's.
2. Increasing interdependence between village and country dwellers.
3. Increasing consolidation of schools.
4. A slight increase in the number of social organizations from 1924 to 1930 and a general decline in the same from 1930 to 1936.
5. An increase in the number of retail sales establishments.
6. Relative stability in local government organizations.

Changes in population 1920-1970

All was concerned with demographic, agricultural, and economic changes occurring in these villages and the remainder of the town in which they were located over the fifty-year period from 1920 to 1970. In 1920, the villages ranged in size from 703 to 2,201 (Table 1). One passed the 2,500 census dividing line to become "urban" in 1930. Two additional centers qualified as urban by 1960. Ten of the 13 centers continue to be classified as rural.³ None, incidentally, are county seat towns. By 1970 the size range was 908 to 5,037.

[Insert Table 1 about here]

For the entire fifty-year period 1920-1970, the rate of change in population number of these centers ranged from -10.9 percent to +303.9 percent (see Table 2). Only two had fewer people in 1970 than fifty

[Insert Table 2 about here]

years earlier, and seven of the 13 had a record of uninterrupted growth-- or at least no decline; the remaining four, while registering more people in 1970 than in 1920, did experience one or two decades of population decrease. By decades, two centers had a decrease 1920-30; five had a decrease in the depression decade, 1930-40; none experienced a decrease in either the World War II decade, 1940-50, or the postwar decade, 1950-60. Three experienced a loss during 1960-70.

Population growth, not loss, has also been the predominant trend in the remainder of the towns in which the villages are located. Only one had fewer people in 1970 than a half century earlier. During the 1930-40 depression decade, however, 10 of the 13 registered a loss of people. The direction of population change decade by decade was the same for the village as for the remainder of the town in which it was located in 50 out of 65 cases over the five decades 1920-70. However, since 1940 the number of communities in which the village rate of increase has been outstripped by the surrounding town has moved from 8 to 9 to 10 in successive decades. Of the 13 surrounding towns, one had its highest rate of population increase 1920-30, four during 1940-50, five during 1950-60, and three during 1960-70.

The other towns lying wholly or predominantly within the delineated community boundaries have increasingly shared in the trend for population growth. Of 17 such towns,⁴ the number having a population increase for the successive decades starting with 1920-30 was 3, 7, 11, 12 and 14.

When "growth" is defined as an increase of 1 percent or more per year, "stability" as an increase of less than 1 percent, and "decline" as any loss, five of the 13 villages can be classified as growing over

the fifty-year period, six as stable, and two as declining (Ali, 1973: 18-19). Ali found that the five growing villages were all located in a standard metropolitan statistical area or in a county adjacent to a standard metropolitan statistical area, while both declining villages were distant from an SMSA center. Of the seven "other" towns which failed by 1970 to recoup the losses related to the farming adjustments of the 1920's and 1930's, five were in the hinterland of the two declining centers (see Table 3). "Stable" villages were found both in and away from SMSA counties.

[insert Table 3 about here]

Over the fifty-year period, there have been many shifts in the rank of these communities by population. Growing Webster moved from seventh place in 1920 to first place in 1970. Declining Franklinville moved from second place in 1920 to seventh place in 1970, while declining Cattaraugus moved from fifth to tenth rank. Only Newport, the smallest, but "stable," remained unchanged in rank over the fifty-year span.

Changes in business services 1921-1970

Ali found that the aggregate number of business services listed by Dun and Bradstreet grew consistently between 1921 and 1970, increasing from 719 to 1,066 (see Table 4). However, examination of the trends by individual communities yielded a less favorable conclusion as to the competitive position, economically, of these centers. In 1970 seven of the 13 centers had more business services listed than in 1921, two had no change, and four had fewer.

But gains tended to be sporadic. Only two centers, Phelps and Skaneateles, registered increases in number of Dun and Bradstreet listings each of the three time periods between 1921 and 1970 used by Ali;

all others had one or more periods of loss in number of listings. Since 1950 the gains have increasingly been concentrated in the two larger centers, Webster and Skaneateles. For the extended period 1921 to 1950, twelve of the centers had an increase in listings; between 1950 and 1960 nine had an increase, while between 1960 and 1970 only four had an increase in this economic measure.

Variation in number of services has increased. In 1921 the range was 30 to 89, in 1950 the range was 32 to 113, in 1960 it was 32 to 162, and in 1970 the range was 32 to 273.

[Insert Table 4 about here]

Size of village population and number of Dun and Bradstreet listings were closely associated at the four different points in time (Pearsonian r 's of 0.77, 0.70, 0.71 and 0.91). Over the fifty-year time span all five "growing" villages gained in number of listings and the two "declining" villages lost in listings. However, of the six classified as "stable" in population, two gained, two had no change, and two lost in number of business listings. Of the eight in or adjacent to an SMSA county, seven increased the number of business listings 1921-1970 and one had no change. Of the five villages more distant from an SMSA county, four lost in number of business services, one had no change.

Results of the 1974 study

Community boundaries

For the purposes of the 1974 study, a generalized determination of the geographic area sociologically associated with each center was deemed sufficient.

The boundary of each community was determined by asking informants to outline on a map the most distant points served by the center. In some cases, the informants were a little hesitant to do so and were asked if various hamlet and smaller village neighborhoods, which were parts of the community in 1936, still remained a part of the community. There was great consistency among the informants as to the general community boundary. In most cases, the boundaries were generally the same in 1974 as shown in the field schedules for 1936. In one instance, however, an outlying village that was considered part of the community in 1936 was considered a separate community by informants in 1974.

Changes in school district boundaries

The question as to whether or not the boundary of the central school district can in fact delineate the true community has been raised by rural sociologists over the years. Many studies have used the school district boundary as corresponding to the locality group boundary. In some cases the neighborhood type of locality group was involved in studies done when the districts were very small, before school centralization took place.

For the communities included in this study, the current public school district boundary cannot safely be assumed as being coterminous with the community boundary as delineated by our informants. In nine of the 13 cases the boundary of the local school district varies considerably from the general community boundary, usually including a much larger area. In one case the school district boundary took in five separate townships, while in another it covered nine different villages. In only four cases was there a close correspondence between the school district and the community boundary.

Centralization had occurred in the majority of the school districts prior to 1950. The boundaries of the districts have remained relatively stable over the last ten years; there was a change in only three cases between 1964 and 1974. In each case, two or more districts merged to form a single one.

Community services

To aid in determining change in community services and facilities, a list of 90 economic, professional, health, recreational and other services was assembled from the first three studies and other community studies as a possible exhaustive list to be checked in both 1960 and 1974. Five of the 90 items on the list (daily newspaper, privately owned general hospital, other hospital, blacksmith shop, and church other than Catholic and Protestant) were not found in any of the communities either year. Our interest was in the presence or absence of a given type of service rather than in the number of each type of service, e.g., in the presence or absence of a general physician rather than in the number.

The number of communities, including the center and the surrounding community area, having each of the 85 types of service in 1974 is shown in Table 5. Twenty different services were found in all of the communities in 1960, but only seventeen were found in all in 1974. The decrease resulted from the loss of a physician or a hardware store or a new car dealer in each of three communities. At the other extreme, in 1960 thirteen of the 85 services were found in only one community; by 1974 only nine of the services were limited to a single community. Three services present in some one of the communities in 1960 were no longer present in any in 1974; these three were railroad passenger

service, taxicab service, and tailor. One service was present only in 1974; this was a child day care center.

[Insert Table 5 about here]

Three communities gained more types of services than they lost, with the largest gain being six types; seven lost more types than they gained, with the largest loss being five types; three had no change in types of service reported.

Forty-eight of the 85 types of services and facilities were neither added or lost by even one community. For these services, stability in their presence or absence was characteristic. Nineteen of the types of services were each added by one or two communities. Eighteen of the types were each lost by one or more communities. The gains and the losses are shown in the following list, classified into groups of services; the number of communities adding or losing a service is indicated in parenthesis.

Services added by communities

Services lost by communities

Economic

Branch bank (1)

Hardware store (1)

Radio and TV dealer (1)

New car dealer (1)

Variety store (1)

Farm equipment dealer (2)

Laundromat (1)

Department store (2)

Furniture store (1)

Ice cream and candy store (1)

Women's clothing store (1)

Tourist home (1)

General clothing store (1)

Men's clothing store (1)

Nursery (plants and shrubs) (1)

Florist (1)

Jewelry store (1)

Plumbing and supplies shop (1)

Music store (1)

Retail bakery (1)

Feed dealer other than Agway (2)

Tailor (1)

Social and recreational

Public tennis court (other than school) (1)	Motion picture theatre (not drive-in) (1)
Youth center (1)	
Senior citizens' center (1)	

Communication and transportation

Advertising weekly (2)	Railroad freight service (1)
	Railroad passenger service (1)
	Weekly newspaper (1)
	Taxicab service (1)

Professional, health and welfare

Medical specialist (1)	Physician - general practitioner (1)
Chiropractor (1)	
Nursing home (2)	
Family service agency (other than welfare) (1)	
Child day care center (1)	

Communities adding some type of economic services were slightly outnumbered by communities losing some type of economic service. Some type of communication and transportation service was more likely to be lost than gained. On the contrary, however, for social, recreational, professional, health, and welfare services--services generally identified with quality of life--the communities gaining outnumbered those losing.

Voluntary associations

The number of communities, including the center and the surrounding community area, having each of 15 categories of formal voluntary associations in 1974 is shown in Table 6.

Seven types of voluntary associations were found in all 13 communities in 1960, but only six types were found in all in 1974. No effort was made to count the total number of associations.

The following list shows that additions of types of associations outnumbered losses; the number of communities adding or losing a type is indicated in parentheses:

<u>Types added by communities</u>	<u>Types lost by communities</u>
Occupational or professional organizations (1)	Social, sport, hobby or recreational organizations (including youth) (1)
Community improvement association (1)	Political or pressure groups (1)
Organizations relating to health (1)	Council of social agencies or equivalent (1)
Community Chest or United Fund (1)	

The study shows an increase in the number of communities having some type of voluntary association related to social service and community improvement purposes, some reordering of the relative frequency of some of the types, and overall general stability in the presence or absence of types of voluntary associations in the 13 communities. Seven of the communities had no change reported in number of types of association; six lost or gained a single type.

[Insert Table 6 about here]

Changes in industries

It was expected that there would be an increase in the total number of industries in these communities from 1964 to 1974. On the other hand, it was expected that there would be a decrease in the number of agriculturally-related industries. The data support this expectation

(see Table 7). In 1964 these 13 communities had a total of 19 agriculturally related industries; by 1974 the number had a net decrease of five for a 26 percent loss. For non-agricultural industries, however, there was a net increase from 42 in 1964 to 54 in 1974, an increase of 29 percent. The total number of industries increased by 11.5 percent over the ten-year period.

[Insert Table 7 about here]

The agricultural industries most likely to be lost to these communities are the milk plant and feed mill. Over the period from 1964 to 1974, the majority of these communities lost one or the other of this type of industry. On the other hand, there was a tendency for the larger, well-established food and kindred product industries to survive the decade.

In a majority of the cases, the loss of an industry could be attributed either to technological advances or to factors indigenous to the local community. The increasing use of the bulk tank, for example, has made the local milk plant obsolete. In many instances, enterprises are locally owned and operated, and when the manager retires and there is no one to take his place the plant has to close. In other instances, industries have been lost as a result of fire or sometimes because an industry could not afford to install costly devices as safeguards against environmental pollution.

A number of non-agricultural industries--all small, with one exception--have located in these communities during the last ten years. The majority of them are associated with the manufacture of small machinery. A few food and kindred products industries also located in these communities during 1964-1974.

Over two-thirds of the industries located in these communities employed fewer than 50 workers in both 1964 and 1974 (see Table 8). The pattern changed little during the ten-year period. In 1964 about 12 percent of the industries employed less than ten workers, as compared with approximately 15 percent in 1974. Thirty-one percent of the industries in 1964 and approximately 28 percent of those in 1974 employed 50 or more workers.

[Insert Table 8 about here]

Efforts were reported to have been made in about three-fourths of the communities to attract industry during the ten years preceding the 1974 survey (see Table 9). Four were considered to have made a major effort because they had established an industrial park or had provided tax incentives; any other effort was considered limited.

[Insert Table 9 about here]

Planning and zoning

Planning and zoning boards as organized ways of planning for and dealing with land use, economic growth, and similar changes are conspicuous additions to the social organization of these communities. By 1974 all of the villages had a planning and a zoning board, as did all but one of the towns in which the centers were located. Among the 18 more outlying towns, 11 had established a planning board and eight a zoning board.

Discussion

Evidence of both growth and decline, of both stability and change, may be found in this study of 13 small New York village-centered communities which at the time of Brunner's first field study a half century

ago were all rural. Ten of the centers still meet the Census definition of rural. The evidence depends on which community, which time period, and which characteristic is being examined. Increased differentiation among the 13 is apparent. Over all, the weight of evidence, with the measures used, is on the side of stability and growth, not on the side of decline. The evidence of vitality for these communities as a whole is stronger for the non-economic than for the economic area. A long-term continuation of such a differential would have major implications for the capacity of the local tax base to support the demand for public services. A minority of the communities have had to cope with the problems of decline, and the most recent trends indicate that this is their prospect for at least the near future.

Seven of the 13 centers had a record of uninterrupted growth or at least no decline between 1920 and 1970. Only two of the centers had fewer people in 1970 than in 1920. Five centers grew by at least one percent annually; six grew at a slower rate over the fifty-year period 1920-1970. Generally, the fastest growing centers were located in or adjacent to SMSA counties in 1970, supporting the conventional wisdom in this respect. Increasingly, town (township) rate of population growth has been outstripping that of the village center. This reflects a preference for open-country living and serves as a reminder that the vanishing farmers have largely been replaced, or more than replaced, by non-farmers. The declining communities are those which have not been able to compensate for the major adjustments in the farming part of their communities.

Dun and Bradstreet listings of business services increased between 1921 and 1970, in the aggregate, but gains tended to be sporadic. Since

1950 the gains have increasingly been concentrated in the two larger centers. Population growth and growth in the number of Dun and Bradstreet listings is closely associated.

The stability of locally recognized community boundaries between 1936 and 1974 argues for recognition of the continued importance of the community in rural society. Although school district boundaries have changed little during the 1964-1974 period, these boundaries cannot be assumed to be coterminous with the community boundaries. The pressure for scale in school district administrative units has extended their boundaries beyond the community in the majority of cases.

Continued vitality in providing a comprehensive set of types of services and facilities is generally characteristic of these communities. Both stability and change were evidenced in the types of services between 1960 and 1974. Forty-eight of the 85 types were not added or lost by even one community. Nineteen of the types were each added by one or two communities, and 18 types were lost but by only one or two communities, with the exception of one type. Communities adding types of economic services were slightly outnumbered by those losing economic services. Services typically associated with quality of life were conspicuous additions in these small communities. There were some net losses in transportation and local communication facilities.

Over all, a general stability was found between 1960 and 1974 in the presence or absence of 15 types of formal voluntary associations. Especially to be noted was some increase in voluntary associations related to social service and community improvement purposes.

Since Brunner's field survey of these same communities in 1936, some services have completely disappeared from the local scene--e.g.,

blacksmith, coal and ice firm, and ladies' millinery shop. Some services have become more specialized; for example, the undertaker is now separate from the furniture store. Some types of voluntary associations have changed their nature; for example, the Townsend Clubs for the aged seeking pensions have been replaced by the Senior Citizens'. Associations with community-wide concerns and the occupational, professional, and political groups have become more numerous. Clearly, the number of types of services available in these communities and the variety of groups into which the residents have organized themselves have increased substantially since Brunner's depression period study.

There has been an increase between 1964 and 1974 in the total number of industries but a decrease in agricultural industries. Milk plants and feed mills were the two industries most frequently lost by these communities. The majority of new industries were for the manufacture of small machinery, but a few food and kindred products industries were added. Over two-thirds of the industries in both 1964 and 1974 employed fewer than fifty workers. Four of the 13 communities had made a "major" effort and six had made a limited effort in the past ten years to attract new industry.

A public planning function has been adopted in all 13 centers and in a majority of the surrounding town governmental units.

The spread among these communities increased for population size of center and in the number of business firms listed by Dun and Bradstreet. There was evidence of growing concentration of economic functions in larger centers, although the population of the largest of these centers in 1970 was only 5,037.

As suggested by Smith for the midwestern communities which he

restudied, these small New York communities have been responding to the forces for economic and social change which prevail generally in American society and which are more specific in the ecological setting for each of the 13. The evidence suggests that the changes in the economic area have generally tended to be to the comparative disadvantage of the smaller centers.

No claim can be made that these communities represent a random sample of contemporary small communities in New York. Nevertheless, the fifty year record of these 13 small communities suggests a capacity to survive episodic setbacks and to adjust to external forces of change and gives evidence of collective efforts to give some direction to the economic and social development of the local community.

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Footnotes

²For a discussion of the sample for the first study see Brunner et al., 1927:281-298. The Middle Atlantic states were overrepresented to compensate for the omission of New England from the study. Some New York villages were selected because it was felt they would reveal conditions similar to those in the New England states. All 13 New York communities were in what O. E. Baker had delineated as the hay and pasture agricultural area, in which dairying was generally the most universal farm occupation. However, two of the New York communities were found to have practically no dairying; rather, they specialized in vegetable raising and had some "commercial" poultry raising. Fruit, poultry, or vegetables were also important in two additional communities.

³The term "village" has been used for all centers in the current study irrespective of their U.S. Census rural-urban classification.

⁴Percent change data are incomplete for one of the 18 "other" towns.

Table 1. Population of 13 New York State villages and towns in their community area, 1920 and 1970

Village and town	1920	1970
Afton Village	782	1,064
Afton Town*	1,058	1,400
Altamont Village	797	1,561
Guilderland Town*	2,320	19,647
Boonville Village	1,914	2,488
Boonville Town*	1,233	1,459
Forestport Town	862	1,173
Leyden Town ^a	923	1,052
Canisteo Village	2,201	2,772
Canisteo Town*	700	1,005
Hartsville Town	545	467
Howard Town	1,127	1,029
Cattaraugus Village	1,347	1,200
New Albion Town*	706	788
Leon Town	729	878
Otto Town	773	731
Persia Town ^a	361	489
Ellicottville Village	950	955
Ellicottville Town*	816	824
Great Valley Town ^b	1,336	1,745
Little Valley Town ^a	430	498
Franklinville Village	2,015	1,948
Franklinville Town*	988	899
Farmersville Town	999	754
Humphrey Town	531	405
Ischua Town	656	655
Lyndon Town	567	339
Machias Town	1,431	1,749
Honeoye Falls Village	1,107	2,248
Mendon Town*	1,402	2,293
Rush Town	2,091	3,287
Newport Village	703	908
Newport Town*	997	1,084
Norway Town	488	605
Phelps Village	1,200	1,989
Phelps Town*	3,005	4,341

Table 1 (Continued)

Village and town	1920	1970
Skaneateles Village	1,636	3,055
Skaneateles Town*	2,611	4,770
Sodus Village	1,329	1,813
Sodus Town*	3,079	6,941
Williamson Town	3,293	4,365 ^c
Webster Village	1,247	5,037
Webster Town*	2,729	19,739
Penfield Town	2,087	23,782

*Population is for remainder of town in which village is located.

^aExcludes incorporated village outside community boundary.

^bExcludes territory in Allegany Indian Reservation.

^cExcludes unincorporated village outside community boundary.

Source: Adapted from Yousif Ahmed Ali, "Social Changes in Thirteen New York Rural Communities: 1920-1970," M.S. thesis, Cornell University, 1973, Appendix Table 1; and from U.S. Census of Population, 1930 and 1970.

Table 2. Rate of population change of 13 New York State villages and of towns in their community area, 1920-70

Village and town	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1920-70
	- - - - - percent - - - - -					
Afton Village	3.8	-0.7	8.6	9.3	11.3	36.1
Afton Town*	0.1	-1.6	12.5	10.0	8.6	32.2
Altamont Village	7.7	3.7	26.6	21.1	14.4	95.9
Guilderland Town*	52.4	31.0	32.9	149.2	28.0	746.9
Boonville Village	9.2	-0.7	12.2	3.2	3.5	30.0
Boonville Town*	-0.2	-0.4	12.4	9.4	5.5	18.3
Forestport Town	-7.7	-8.3	-1.0	13.6	42.9	36.1
Leyden Town ^a	-1.3	-1.8	7.5	8.5	0.8	14.0
Canistota Village	15.8	0.1	2.9	4.0	1.5	25.9
Canistota Town*	20.4	-1.4	13.5	-2.3	9.1	43.6
Hartsville Town	-13.8	6.0	4.0	-7.5	-2.5	-14.3
Howard Town	-8.4	-13.5	1.0	3.0	10.8	-8.7
Cattaraugus Village	-8.2	-7.4	3.9	5.7	-4.6	-10.9
New Albion Town*	8.8	-21.6	16.9	2.7	9.0	11.6
Leon Town	-1.2	4.9	-2.3	9.5	8.7	20.4
Otto Town	-8.9	-8.8	6.7	4.4	2.2	-5.4
Persia Town ^a	14.4	17.2	-15.3	22.6	1.2	35.5
Ellicottville Village	2.9	4.7	4.8	7.2	-17.0	0.5
Ellicottville Town*	-0.1	-6.0	-1.2	8.1	0.7	1.0
Great Valley Town ^b	2.2	-11.1	13.2	2.4	23.9	30.6
Little Valley Town ^a	-19.5	6.1	19.1	12.8	1.0	15.8
Franklinville Village	0.3	-6.8	11.0	1.5	-8.3	-3.3
Franklinville Town*	-4.7	-6.8	9.7	0.3	-7.0	-9.0
Farmersville Town	-28.0	8.2	-5.8	-1.6	4.6	-24.5
Humphrey Town	-0.9	-19.4	-13.4	13.1	-2.4	-23.7
Ischua Town	-13.7	-11.1	23.7	-9.6	16.5	-0.2
Lyndon Town	-18.3	-15.6	4.6	-0.7	-16.5	-40.2
Machias Town	-12.3	8.5	-1.5	5.7	25.8	22.2
Honeoye Falls Village	7.2	7.3	14.6	46.8	4.9	103.1
Honeoye Falls Town*	3.6	-1.6	1.2	21.9	30.4	63.6
Rush Town	-9.1	-5.8	14.6	24.5	28.6	57.2
Newport Village	-1.0	-9.9	19.9	10.0	9.8	29.2
Newport Town*	7.5	-20.3	2.3	23.6	0.4	8.7
Norway Town	-1.2	-19.9	15.8	-4.5	41.7	24.0

Table 2 (Continued)

Village and town	1920-30	1930-40	1940-50	1950-60	1960-70	1920-70
	- - - - - percent - - - - -					
Phelps Village	16.4	7.3	10.1	14.4	5.4	65.8
Phelps Town*	6.3	-6.4	10.7	21.6	10.2	44.6
Skaneateles Village	15.0	3.6	19.6	25.3	4.6	86.7
Skaneateles Town*	11.6	-7.7	6.4	28.7	29.6	82.7
Sodus Village	8.7	4.8	5.0	3.6	10.2	36.4
Sodus Town*	15.6	2.5	12.9	20.0	40.5	125.4
Williamson Town	6.4	5.6	c	33.2 ^d	21.1 ^d	c
Webster Village	24.5	8.2	5.5	72.6	64.6	303.9
Webster Town*	18.2	19.0	40.7	147.7	47.6	623.3
Penfield Town	58.4	14.2	28.4	160.0	88.7	1,039.5

*Population is for remainder of town in which village is located.

^aExcludes incorporated village outside community boundary.

^bExcludes territory in Allegany Indian Reservation.

^cPercent change not computed because unincorporated village located outside was reported separately for first time in 1950 Census.

^dExcludes unincorporated village outside community boundary.

Source: Yousif Ahmed Ali, "Social Changes in Thirteen New York Rural Communities: 1920-1970," M.S. thesis, Cornell University, 1973, Table 4; and U.S. Census of Population, 1930, 1940, 1950, 1960 and 1970.

Table 3. Location in, adjacent to, or outside SMSA, 1970, and rank by rate of population growth 1920-70:
13 New York State villages

In SMSA, 1970	Rank by rate of population growth 1920-70	In county adjacent to SMSA, 1970	Rank by rate of population growth 1920-70	Not in or adjacent to SMSA, 1970	Rank by rate of population growth 1920-70
Webster	1	Phelps	5	Afton	7
Honeoye Falls	2			Canisteo	10
Altamont	3			Ellicottville	11
Skaneateles	4			Franklinville	12
Sodus	6			Cattaraugus	13
Boonville	8				
Newport	9				

Source: Yousif Ahmed Ali, "Social Changes in Thirteen New York Rural Communities: 1920-1970," M.S. thesis, Cornell University, 1973, Table 5.

Table 4. Number of business services listed in Dun and Bradstreet Reference
Book: 13 New York villages, 1921-70

Village	1921	1950	1960	1970
Afton	35	32	46	32
Altamont	32	50	71	65
Boonville	89	108	162	89
Canisteo	59	66	61	52
Cattaraugus	48	36	44	33
Ellicottville	53	58	64	53
Franklinville	65	72	83	49
Honeoye Falls	63	85	81	73
Newport	30	34	32	35
Phelps	54	59	63	66
Skaneateles	61	96	135	154
Sodus	63	75	89	87
Webster	67	113	108	278
Total	719	884	1,039	1,066

Source: Yousif-Ahmed Ali, "Social Changes in Thirteen New York Rural Communities: 1920-1970," M.S. thesis, Cornell University, 1973, Table 9.

Table 5. Eighty-five types of service classified by number of 13 New York communities having the type in 1970, with frequency rank, number of types of service at each rank, and change 1960-74 in number of types at rank

Frequency rank	Type of service	Number of communities having service	Number of types of service at rank	Change 1960-74 in number of types at rank
1	Post office Public library Fire department Dentist Pharmacist and drug store Funeral home Lawyer Restaurant Service station, gas and oil Fuel, fuel oil, and bottled gas dealer Plumber Electrician Barber Beauty parlor Real estate office Insurance agent Protestant church	13	17	-3
2	Physician - general practitioner Branch bank Bar Liquor store Dry goods (only) store Hardware store Radio and television dealer Variety store New car dealer Lumber yard Auto repair shop, other than dealer or filling station Catholic church	12	12	+7
3	Supermarket Laundromat	11	2	-4
4	Telephone exchange Grocery store other than supermarket Used car dealer	10	3	-2
5	Advertising weekly Furniture store Farm equipment dealer	9	3	+2

Table 5 (Continued)

Frequency rank	Type of service	Number of communities having service	Number of types of service at rank	Change 1960-74 in number of types at rank
6	Railroad freight service Public park (other than state) Motel Department store Women's clothing store General clothing store Paint store Nursery (plants and shrubs) Agway store/dealer	8	9	+3
7	Nursing home Public golf course Ice cream and candy store Laundry and dry cleaning service	7	4	-6
8	Medical specialist (other than GP) Bowling alley Men's clothing store Florist	6	4	+1
9	Hotel Tourist home Retail bakery Shoe store Jewelry store	5	5	0
10	Weekly newspaper Public tennis court (other than school) Billiards or pool Other feed dealer Plumbing supplies shop Shoe repair shop	4	6	+3
11	Chiropractor Private golf course Youth center Electrical supplies shop	3	4	+1
12	Public swimming pool (other than school) Senior citizens' center Family service agency (other than welfare) Music store	2	4	0

Table 5 (Continued)

Frequency rank	Type of Service	Number of communities having service	Number of types of service at rank	Change 1960-74 in number of types at rank
13	Bus station	1	9	-4
	Motion picture theatre			
	Drive-in theatre			
	Radio station			
	Publicly supported general hospital			
	Child day care center			
	Independent bank			
	Photographic supply store			
	Book and stationery store			
14	Railroad passenger service	0	3	-- ^a
	Taxicab service			
	Tailor			

^aDoes not apply, service lost between 1960 and 1974.

Table 6. Type of voluntary association classified by number of 13 New York communities having the type in 1970, with frequency rank, number of types of association at each rank, and change 1960-74 in number of types in rank

Rank	Type of Voluntary Association	Number of Communities Having Type of Assn.	Number of Types	Change in Number of Types in Rank 1960-74
1	Organizations for the aged Educational & cultural orgs. Lodges; fraternal, secret societies; mutual (sick) benefit associations; auxiliaries of these Veterans, military or patriotic organizations Civic or service organizations Youth groups	13	6	-1
2	Occupational or professional organizations Agricultural & homemaking organizations Social, sport, hobby, recreational organizations (excluding youth orgs.)	12	3	+2
3	Political or pressure groups	7	1	0
4	Community Chest or United Fund	3	1	0
5	Community improvement assn.	2	1	-2
6	Community-wide church or religious organization Organizations relating to health (local chapter or other local)	1	2	+2
7	Council of social agencies or equivalent	0	1	-- ^a

^aDoes not apply, association lost between 1960 and 1974.

Table 7. Gains and losses in industry 1964-74, by type:
13 New York communities

Gains and Losses	Agricultural	Non-agricultural	Total
Number in 1964	19	42	61
Losses (1964-74)	12	15	27
Additions (1964-74)	7	27	34
Number in 1974	14	54	68
Net gain or loss	-5	+12	+7
Percentage net gain or loss since 1964	-26.3%	+28.6%	+11.5%

Source: New York State Industrial Directory and community informants.

Table 8. Industries classified by number employed in 1964 and 1974:
13 New York communities

Number of employees	1964*		1974*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 10	7	12.1	10	15.5
10-49	33	56.9	37	56.9
50-99	9	15.5	9	13.8
100 or more	9	15.5	9	13.8
Total	58	100.0	65	100.0

*Employment figures were not given for three industries.

Source: New York State Industrial Directory and community informants.

Table 9. Communities classified by effort to attract industries,
1964-74: 13 New York communities

Effort	Number	Percent
No effort	3	23.0
Limited effort	6	47.0
Major effort	4	30.0